WASHINGTON.

Effect of the Blaine Defection in the House.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE EX-SPEAKER

Chandler's Joke With Jake Thompson.

MORE ABOUT THE WINSLOW TROUBLE.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

THE CORRESPONDENCE IN THE WINSLOW CASE-SOME STRANGE IRREGULARITIES.—THE BRITISH

GOVERNMENT LIEELY TO YIELD. State and the British government, in regard to the Winslow case and the Extradition Treaty, continues to engage the earnest attention of our government. It is quite evident, and the London press admits, that our controversy, but all of the strong ground there is. Much feeling has been expressed here at the apparently Much feeling has been expressed here at the apparently deliberate suppression in the correspondence on the Winslow case, as published by the British Foreign Office, of the reply of Mr. Fish to Lord Derby's note of May 4, although a copy was delivered to Lord Derby as early as the 6th of June. A telegram from London confirms the fact of this omission. There has also been sent by our gov-ernment an explanation of the views taken by it and eramont an explanation of the views taken by it and its understanding of the apparent mistake of the British officials; it is even believed in diplomatic circles that Lord Derby, having got himself in a bad box, is endeavoring to get out of it the best way he can, and that the Foreign Office, therefore, contrived to overlook the reply of Mr. Fish to Lord Derby's note of May the 4th. It is not exaggerating the condition of affairs to say that the present misunderstanding in our diplo-matic relations with Great Britain fails to be regarded in the cordini spirit which has prevailed in a more try-

A distinguished diplomatist, however, remarked to-day that, "as John Bull was for fair play in the prize ring as well as in diplomacy, he had every confi-dence that when the full question was laid before the British people they would sustain the position taken by Secretary Fish."

A great deal of surprise has been expressed by the course pursued by Lord Derby, even by those who

The whole matter, with all the correspond documents, will be laid before Congress by the Secretary of State through the President. It is apprehended that the present attitude of Lord Derby is only pre-paratory to a full and final release of Winslow.

SIGNIFICANT DESERTION OF MR. BLAINE BY HIS FRIENDS IN THE HOUSE-EFFECT OF MR. HUNTON'S MOTION --- A REMARKABLE STATE-MENT BY MR. GARFIELD-MR. BLAINE'S

movement for the Presidency has culminated and that the supporters of the ex-Speaker are not all of them disposed to urge his nomination any further. This revolution was first made in the failure of Mr. Blaine's efforts to get his political colleagues in the House to stand by him in his effort this attorneon to flibuster and stave off a vote on the reference of the Caldwell cable despatch. The matter was brought up by Mr. Hunton, chairman of the Sub-Judicary Committee, to the great alarm of Mr. Blaine, who rau in from sontrol of the motion his colleagues gave in their wouted adhesion to their old leader during the earlier part of his struggle, and followed his plume in one or two fillbustering charges, but the reaction began when a subsequent motion to lay the matter on the table was put to the House. His party refused their further obesience and allowed him to be vanquished. It is sup-posed that the reaction has been started and headed by republican Congressmen favoring the nom-ination at Cincinnati of Governor Hayes, of with a view to diverting Mr. Blaine's ade of Mr. Gardeld's admission, in the course of the chate to-day, that the Caldwell cable despatch was not any sense evidence. The formidable character of the defection is shown in the open avowal of Senator Wad-leigh, of New Hampshire, that Mr. Blaine is no longer an available man for the nomination. Senator Wadleigh is supposed to be friendly to Mr. Bristow, and his opin-tons may not be altogether unprejudiced; but there is, nevertheless, great force in the declaration he made to-fay, that Mr. Blaine could not carry the State of Massuchusetta, Mr. Foster, of Onio, another leading re-publican, is also quoted as saying that Mr. Blaine is

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. BLAINE. Mr. Blaine, upon being interviewed to night, said that there was not the slightest foundation for the rumor that he was going to transfer his strength after the first ballot, if he should prove unsuccessful in obtaining the nomination, either to Hayes or Morton. He says further that neither he nor any of his friends ever had or will entertain any intention of the kind. He also denies the truth of the statement made that Conkling, in the interests of the republi party, with the understanding that he should have the ion for the Presidency next time. He remarked, of his own accord, without the question being put, that the report which had been circulated that he was going to Cincinnati to look after his own interests was maliciously false, and that he never had any idea of doing such a foolish thing.

JACOB THOMPSON—SECRETARY CHANDLER'S JOKE TURNING OUT SOMETHING SERIOUS FOR HIS

Secretary Chandler was correct when he stated to Messrs. Lamar and Casey Young, who called on him as friends of Mr. Jacob Thompson, his predecessor of ante-bellam daysi n the Interior Office, that it was a joke when he said that the latter should be impeached and brought to trial for the disappearance in 1860 of \$370,000 of bonds, held as a trust fund for Indian trites, which were in his charge as Secretary of the Interior. But as Mr. Thompson was heroic enough to come to this city straightway, when ad the HERALD despatches that he was to be for the statement, the matter took another and almost as serious shape, in the commencement of a suit may of this city for the recovery of \$2,000,000. This may be the solution of Secretary Chandler's joke.

reply to the tart and laconic episcle of Mr. Thompson, d in to him, as it was, by two undoubted che ler's confidence that it will convey to Mr. Thompson, in

Mr. Thompson, upon being asked about the animus of his letter to Socretary Chandler, stated that he morely wanted to know whether the announcement was true that he was to be impeached, and he was going to see whether he should undergo the smirching proto see whether he should undergo the smirening pro-cess at any one's whim or caprice. He denied being in any way responsible for the loss of the Indian trust lund and claims that he was cleared at the time of the live-tigation by the report of the committee. But the friends of Socretary Chandler quote a para-graph from the report dated February 12, 1861, which

sys:- "It maiters but little who was the transgressor the fact of the commission of the act, at a moment when we thought we had reason to boast of our good foun and integrity, will remain fixed to the public suity perpetrators have been long forgotton.

SPEAKER KERR'S ILLNESS. Speaker Kerr was taken this evening with a chill of so depressing and serious a character that several physicians were sent for in the anxiety of his friends. ical gentlemen were so successful in their

treatment of their patient that Mr. Kerr is quiet and better at midnight.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1876. INDIAN APPAIRS-OPENING OF THE BLACK HILL

TO EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT. The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day authorized Representative Page to report, with a recommendation of passage, the joint resolution intro-duced by Delegato Steele, of Wyoming, declaring all the territory north of the North Platte River and east of the summits of the Big Horn Mountains (commonly known as the Black Hills country) to be open to exploration and settlement. The joint resolution excluded from travelling over or setting upon any por-tion of Wyoming Territory not included within the boundaries of the permanent Stoux reservation estab-lished by the second article of that treaty. The com-mittee add a priviso that this act shall not be construed

AMENDMENTS TO THE STEAMBOAT BILL. The changes proposed by the Senate Committee on Commerce in the House Steamboat bill, as reported from that committee by Mr. Dennis to-day, are all merely verbal except the following:—The word "nitrolycerine' is stricken from sections 23 and 24, which clate to the mode of packing, marking and shipping dangerous articles. The committee also strike out gineers of all steam vessels who shall be beensed as such, shall be considered officers of said vessels, subject to the same obligations and entitled to the same privileges as other licensed officers of steam vessols, and that none but American citizens shall be licensed as pilots and engineers The personal liability section is amended by the Senate go is sustained by any passenger or his baggage from explosion, fire, collision or other cause, the master an expicsion, are, collision or other cause, the master and owner of such vessel, or either of them, and the vessel shall, be liable to each and every person so injured to the full amount of damage, if it happens through any neglect or failure to comply with provisions of this title, or through known defects or imperloss of this title, or through known defects or imper-fection of the steaming apparatus or of the hull. But if such explosion, fire, collision or casualty shall occur without the fault, privity or knowledge of owner or owners, the total liability of such owner or owners respectively shall in no case exceed the amount or value of his or their interest in such vessel and freights then pending, and any person sustaining loss or injury neglect or retusal to obey the laws governing the navi gation of such steamers, may sue such master, mute, engineer or pilot and recover damages for any such injury caused by any such master, mate, engineer or pilot, and such officer may also be imprisoned not exseeding three years.

THE RAILBOAD COMBINATIONS The House Committee on Commerce to-day decided to commence next Friday their investigation under the by the House of Representatives May 24, relative to the alleged combinations and discriminations by railroads. mittee on Friday and Saturday next, but will probably be delegated soon thereafter to a sub-committee.

THE BLAINE INQUIRY. Matters of interest in the House to-day prevented a meeting of the Sub-Judiciary Committee.

J. B. Stewart is here, and will be examined te-

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1876. o-day:-Second Lieutenant Peter S. Bomus, of the First cavalry, to be first licutement of the First cavalry; First Licutement William P. Spurgin, of the Twenty-first infantry, to be captain in the same regiment.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wash GTON, June 9, 1876.

Commander Monigomery Steard is detached as inspector of Ordnance at the Navy Yard. Washington, and ordered to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance for duty on the 1st of July; Lieutenant William H. Driggs, from the Plymouth, is granted leave of absence.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF STOXAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, June 10—1 A. M.

Probabilities.
For Saturday, in the South Atlantic States, station

ary or higher pressures, south and cast winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and possibly local rains will

For the Gulf States, stationary and in the Western

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, cooler followed by warmer southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, stationary or falling barometer. leys, stationary or rising barometer, southerly winds, except possibly northerly winds in the eastern portions,

increasing cloudiness, stationary temperatures.

For the upper lakes, rising barometer, clear, warmer weather, with southerly winds in the southern portions,

rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature and partly cloudy weather.

cooler northeast winds and cloudy weather; but for Southern New England and the Middle States, southerly winds, stationary temperatures and pressure, in creasing cloudiness and possibly local rains.

The Ohio and tributaries will rise slightly; elsewhere

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the parison with the corresponding date of last year, as in-dicated by the thermometer at Hudaut's pharmacy,

HEAVY RAIN STORM.

STRACUSE, N. Y., June 9, 1876. STRACUSK, N. Y., June 9, 1876.

This city was visited by a tremendous rain storm this afternoon. Between half-past four and eight o'clock it is estimated that eight inches of water feil. A large number of store cellars in the business portion of the city are flooded, causing a great deal of damage. The central tunnel under the canal was five feet under water, and trains could not pass through it for some time as the water put out the fires of the engines. At nine o'clock the storm ceased.

REDUCED RAILWAY FARES.

The undercutting of railway corporations still goes on. The Eric Railway Company will put the following reduced rates of fare from New York into effect to-Columbus, \$10; Cincinnati, \$12; Indianapolis, \$13; Louisville, \$16; St. Louis, \$18; Chicago, \$14; Quincy, \$22; Kansas City, \$29; Milwaukee, \$17; Omabs, \$30; San Francisco, \$130.

ABOUT COUNTERFEIT QUARTERS

The industrious artisans who assume government unctions for a livelihood have invented a counterfell of the silver quarters now so generally in circulation The spurious coin is said to rescrable almost exactly the genuine in size, appearance and sound. On a close inspection, however, there will be found in the counterfeit "C. C." under the eagle. Everybody would do well to look for these two U's, as the matter is too serious to be overlooked.

THE RIVERS' DEAD.

Yesterday afternoon Officer O'Toole, of the Fourth precinct, found the body of an unknown man, apparently about thirty-five years of age, floating in the

East River at pier No. 20. It was removed to the Morguo.

The Coroner was notified yesterday that Henry Yogan, aged forty-six years, of No. 629 West Forty-sixth street, had fallen into the river at the foot of West Forty sixth street from off a canal boot. He was rescued, but on being taken to shore expired from exhaustion.

WEST POINT.

The Annual Examination at the Military Academy.

A GRAND SKIRMISH DRILL.

Outline of the Course of Examination.

WEST POINT, June 9, 1876. Beautiful West Point is now clothed in the full glo ries of its summer garb of verdure. The outlines of the lofty hills that line the broad Hudson are softened by the rich covering of vegetation which, although it gives a sameness of coloring to the picture, is still re-lieved by the wonderful effects of light and shadow cast on its surface and the contrasts created by the spective and the groupings of cone-shap ain and rolling hill formation which extend to the bo rizon like the waves of a mighty sea. owing to recent rains, has a somewhat muddy ap-pearance just now, and its waters look as turbid as those of the great Missouri; but viewed from the eminence on which the land and water is quite pleasing, especially when the river surface glitters with the reflection of a dazzling disposed to take an easy chair on the broad, cool ve-randa and set old Sol at deliance by keeping well under cover. But this is very well for the pleasure seeker who comes here to pass the time in quiet enjoyment and forget the cares of business in the contemplation of the profound repose which nature loves to assume when she is most busy in the development of leaf, flower and fruit. The correspondent must be up and doing, rain or shine, to cater to the enormous curiosity and voracity for news of the reasers of the HERALS. Point. It is here that the commanders who have achieved such brilliant triumphs for the national flag

have passed their years of military probation before being intrusted with the command of companies, regi-

they won their first victories by close application to the study of the military art and that self-conquest which

nents and armies. We must regard the Military

are now in progress at the Military Academy, and the fifty youthful aspirants for martial glery who compose inty youthird aspirants for martial giery who compose the first or graduating class are on the rack, giving an account of their four years' course of study before an examining board composed of their professors. Before entering into any extended notice of this interesting vent in the lives of our juture generals and colonel present academic situation, the number of cadets at West Point and their subdivision into classes, the

present academic situation, the number of cadets at West Point and their subdivision into classes, the names of the professors who direct the various branches of study and the programme of the annual examinations as laid down for this year.

It has been a laid down for this year.

At the Military Academy number at present exactly 271, and are divided into four classes, which are designated in their order of seniority as first (the graduating class), second, third and fourth, the latter boing composed of the most recently appointed cadets. For the convenience of the professors and instructors the classes are sub-divided into sections, but these sections differ as to their component necebers under the various heads of study. For instance, the first cases is divided under the head of "Engineering" into six sections; under that of "Mineralogy and Goology" into eight sections, and under that of "Law" into four sections. The other classes are similarly sub-divided, according to the various branches of study, but in no case is the class increased in nambers or reduced except in cases of expulsion or death. The first class has fifty members, the second class seventy-seven, the third fity-five, and the fourth eighty-anne. Of course, when the first class graduates the second class will become the first class graduates the second class will become the first for 1871, and so each junior batch of military students succeeds its senior class. In regular order, and the army of the United States is furnished with highly educated officers.

United States is furnished with highly educated officers.

THE PROFESORS.

These are gentlemen solected for their eminence in the different branches of education which they are called on to impart, and the experience of the country is highly flattering to their efforts. A long and brilliant succession of teachers has attend the careful regard paid to their selection for this important office. The present academic staff is composed as follows:—

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas H. Neill, Sixth cavalry, Commandant of Cadets and Instructor of Artillery, Infantry and Cavalry Teaties. Assistant Instructors—Captain E. B. Beaumont, Fourth cavalry, and Lieutenant B. B. Roamont, Fourth cavalry, and Lieutenants S. M. Mills, Fifth artillery; J. F. Strotch, Tenth infantry; J. M. K. Davis, First artillery; A. L. Morton, Fifth artillery, and Otto L. Hois, First cavalry. Albert E. Church, L.L. D., Professor of Mathematics. Assistant and Acting/Assistant Professors—Lieutenants John D. G. Knight, Corps of Engineers, C. P. Palirey, Corps of Engineers; Frank Baker, Thirteenth infantry; W. P. Duvall, Fifth artillery; H. L. Harris, First artillery; C. A. Postley, Third artillery, and W. Mott, Eighth in-

A. Postley, Third artillery, and W. Mott, Eighth infantry.

Robert W. Weir, N. A., Professor of Drawing. Assistants—Lieutenants S. Pratt, Third artillery, and C. W. Larnes, Seventh cavalry.

Henry I. Kendreck, I.L.D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology. Assistants—Lieutenants D. Johnson, Pitth artillery; A. H. Russell, Ordanaco Department, and W. S. Wyatt, Ninth infantry.

Patrice de Janon, Professor of Spanish. Assistant—Lieutenant G. B. Davis, Fitth cavalry.

Peter S. Michite, Ph. D., Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy. Assistants.

Captain C. W. Raymond, Ph. D., Corps of Engineers; A. H. Russell, Ordanaco Department, and W. E. Birkhimer, Third artillery.

George L. Andrews, Professor of French. Assistants.

Russell, Ordnance Department, and W. E. Birkelmer, Third artillery.
George L. Andrews, Professor of French. Assistants, George L. Andrews, Professor of French. Assistants, George L. Andrews, Professor, artillery; E. E. Wood, Eighth cavalry, G. B. Davis, Fifth cavalry, and G. F. E. Harrison, Second artillery.
Rev. James Forsyth, D. D., LL. D., Chaplain and Professor of Ethics.
Junius B. Wnoeler, Professor, of Military and Civil Engineering. Assistants—Captains A. M. Miller and T. H. Hanbury and Lioutenant W. H. Bixby, Corps of Engineering.

T. H. Hanbury and Licutemans W. H. Bixby, Corps of Engineers.

'Ass B. Gardner, M. A., Li. B., Professor of Law. Major Alfred Mordecus, Ordnance Department, Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery. Assistant—Licutemant C. Shaler, Ordnance Department, Captain Oswald H. Ernst, Corps of Engineers, instructor of practical imitizary engineering, multiary signaling and telegraphs.

Assistants—Licutemants A. H. Payson, corps of Engineers, and S. Pratt, Third artillery.

Antone Lorents, Sword Master.

In Comparatively small, but it represents the central military organization in the Academy, to which all others are subordinate. The Superintendent prescribes and regulates the military duties of the cadet and maintains discipline according to the Articles of War. Indeed, it is chiefly owing to the rigid supervision by this staff of all that pertains to the military character of the Academy that so much success has attended it as an institution. The following named officers compose the present military staff a. West Point:—

SUPKRINTENDENT.

Colonel Thomas H. Ruger, Eighteenth infantry.

SUPERINTENDENT.
Colonel Thomas H. Ruger, Eighteenth infantry.
Amptrany.
Captain Robert H. Hall, Fonth infantry. First Lioutenant Samuel M. Mills, Fifth artillery.
QUANTARMASTER.
First Lieutenant Crosby P. Miller, Fourth artillery.

Bernard J. D. Irwin, U. S. A.

Bernard J. D. Irwin, U. S. A.

ASHISTANY BURGRON.

Alfred C. Gerard, U. S. A.

Next in importance to the military and academic staff at the time of the annual examination is the BOARD OF VISTORS.

Hon. M. H. Buckham, Vermont.

Professor H. C. Cameron, New Jersey.

Rev. G. D. Carrow, Pennsylvania.

General Charles Devin, Massachusetts.

General R. P. Hammond, California.

Hon. A. M. Ogden, Louisiana.

Professor J. W. Sterling, Wisconsin.

Hon. John J. Patterson, United States Senate.

Hon. Theodore F. Randolph, United States Senate.

Hon. Henry R. Harris, United States House of Representatives.

Hon. William A. Wheeler, United States House of Hon. Alpheus S. Williams, United States House of

Hon. Alpireus S. Williams, United States House of Representatives, these gentiemen represent the people at these annual tests of the ability of the canets and not unfrequently put puzzling questions to the unhappy youth who is just preparing to beat a retreat from before the threatening line of professors, that menaces him in front and flank. Comfortable quarters are prepared at the military academy for the reception of the Board of Visitors during their stoy and rumor has it that they only the whole affair hugely.

THE ORDER OF REMERIES

is fully laid down in the general orders, No. 31 which is given in full herein. Your correspondent has witnessed an examination of a section of the third class in mathematics, in which the cadets acquitted themselves very creditably considering the oads and node that were against them. The discipline of the drill squad certainly prepares the young fellows for the hery ordea! of the examination and I was composed to ammer the composure with which some of them awaited the arsaut by question from the professional impa.

Headographic Verres States Military Academy, I

HEADQUARTERS United STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y. May 31, 1870.

I. The Annual Examination will begin to morrow, the 1st prox., and continue daily (bundays excepted), from nine

o'clock A. M. till one o'clock P. M., and from three o'clock P. M. till five o'clock P. M., in the following order:—

Plant The Academic States of this in the Library, will

he ine in the First Claus in Engineering;
he Second Claus in Philosophy;
he First Claus in Minoralogy and Geology;
he First Claus in Mathematics;
he First Claus in Law, and
he First Claus in Law, and
he First Claus in Law, and
he First Claus in Connace and Gunnery.

Beard will then be divided into commission
ask—The First committee—to be composed of the Comant of Castets, Professor of Chemistry, &c., Professor
intosophy. Professor of French, Professor Law, and
actor of Practical Military Engineering—will sit in the
y, and examine:

itendent.

II. Second Licutement George F. R. Harrison, Sectility, is appointed the Secretary of the rirst Commos, and Second Licutement Clarence A. Postley, Third liery, the Secretary of the Second. At the close of very's proceedings the secretaries will report to the Adjutine Adjuting the Academy the progress of the examination, and till transmit to the Secretary of the Academic Board seconds of the proceedings of the committees when cords of the proceedings of the committees when c

pleted.

IV. During the examination the heads of Departments of Instruction will, as their discretion, continuo recitations in their respective departments.

V. The Commandant of Ondets will cause the sections to be in readiness as they are required, at the proper examina-

be in readiness as they are required, at the proper examina-tion rooms.

Vi. The assistant and acting assistant Professors will re-port daily to the heads of the respective Departments of In-struction, and keep themselves informed as to the times when their services will be required.

VII. The billowing exercises will take place before the Board of Visitors during the Examination, the day for each to be hereafter designated.

Infantry-Echool of the battalion, skirmishing.

Artillery-Eight battery drill, sleep battery drill, sea-coast battery drill, norder battery drill.

Cavelry-School of the soldier mounted, school of the com-pany.

Proceedings of the second seco

Signaling and telegraphy.

Ordinane—Practical duties of the laboratory.

Small Arms—Use of the sword and bayonet.

By command of

Roseker II. Hall., Captain Teath infantry, Adjutant.

There are very few people here as yet, but the hotel proprietors expect a grand rush of visitors by Monday to witness the final examination scenes and to take part in the grand hop at the Academy and other feativities that attend the graduates of the Brit class.

A GRAND SKIRMSH DELL.

The Board of Visitors at the Military Academy, after the adjournment of to-day's session of the Examining Board, witnessed a grand skirmish drill by the cadets of the Senior Classes on the parade ground. About two hundred cadets took part in the drill, and they prosented a magnificent appearance on the ground. The buttahon under command of Licutenant Colonel Noil, formed line is front of the cadet quarters, and after the companies were equalized and animumiton being served out, marched toward the centre of the parade ground in column of fours, by the right of companies. The battahon line was then reference, fronting castward, or toward the Hudson River. At the order "Deploy as aktromishers," the men ran forward, le-ving supporting companies on the original line; then on reaching the central road that divides the parade ground, the skirmishers took distance of six paces and opened a tremendous fire; from its rapidity and equality it satisfied the spectators that that the cadets were all drilled in loading and firing quickly; the line advanced, rotired, now at a walk and then at the double quick, turning on the supposed coemy with marvellous quickness, and suspending the fire almost as instantaneously. Then the order was given to rally by tours, which maneuvre was executed to perfection. A line of supporting companies; the battalion line was again reformed and a new maneuvre was executed which made the minite fanjare startlingly like the real work. A little cloud of skirmishers covered the susporting companies; the battalion line was spain reformed an

GEORGE D. LORD'S TRIAL

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE-THE CHARACTER OF THE PRISOMER SWORN TO BE GOOD.

In the case of George D. Lord, James Bellows and James Lord, of Rochester, and John Howell, of Buffalo, were the witnesses examined this morning. Shortly previous to adjournment John Kiley, also of Rochester, was sworn. At the alternoon session the examination of John Kiley was continued. His testimony in substance was to the effect that he agreed with Bennett the passage of the bill of award on Bennett's tracts, two-thirds of the same to go to Kiley; time, or interested in the same at any time, the job

that Lord was in no way cognizant of such fact at the time, or interested in the same at any time, the job being solely Kiley's; that Lord agreed to help him (Kiley) to have the bill passed, in view of his (Kiley's) representations that the claim was tar and right, and that he (Kiley) was to be benefited by it. Mr. Kiley's written agreement with Bennett as to the division of the award between them was not produced on the trial. The witness testified that he had placed the same among his papers after showing the same to Lord, since when it was not to be found.

The testimony of James Bellows, of Rochester, was to the offoot that Lord was in Albany or New York the whole of the time between Jaouary 3 and 12, 1871, precluding his conversing with Bonnett while in the Logislature and before the relief petition was introduced.

Jameg Lord's testimony, he substance, was as follows:—That when he met Bennett in Albany, in 1874, what Bennett Said to him about the award was solidy in relation to Kiley and Bennett.

J. Frederick Bohn was the next witness. His testimony went to snow that Kiley, or Cromoell for Kiley, was connected with Bennett in the matter of the award, and not Lord
Messra. William C. Rowley, attorney-at-law; George J. Whitney, attorney-at-law, and a director of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad; William Purcell, editor of the Rochester Union and Advertiser; Charles F. Smith, wnolessite grooer; ex-Judge Addison Gardner and Rev. John Stewart, clergyman, St. Mary's Catholic church, all of Rochester, without exception testified to the good character of Mr. Lord and his unattacked reputation provious to the present charge.

William R. Seward, Cashier of the Bank of Monroe, William R. Seward, Cashier of the Bank of Monroe,

william R. Seward, Cashier of the Bank of Monroe, William R. Seward, Cashier of the Bank of Monroe, it Rochaster, testified concerning the \$16,000 canast criticate which he received from John Kiley as on he former trail. At this point the defence rested. For rebuttal the people called it. J. Bennett, who acnowledged receiving two letters purporting to have seen sent bim by Kiley, and which were not allowed a cylidence.

as evidence.

Mr. Coggsweil then asked for a verdict of acquittal on the ground that if any verbal agreement was entered into with Bennett before Lord was a number of the Assembly, as might appear from one view held by the prosecution, the reducing of the agreement to writing after Lord was a member of the Assembly evidenced an innocent act and could not be construed as

Judge Daniels decided it would not be devoid of crim nailty if it was in pursuance of an understanding then existing and afterward reduced to writing, as claimed by the prosecution, in order to influence the official acts of Lord. The motion was densed. The court then adjusted till to-morrow morning, when the respective counsel will sum up and the case be given to the jury.

DISCHARGE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

DECISION OF JUDGE CADWALADER-AN OPPOR TUNITY FOR THE CREDITORS TO OBJECT. In the United States District Court to-day Judg

In the United States District Court to-day Judge Cadwalader gave an opinion on the application of Jay Cooke & Co. for their discharge from bankruptcy. He said the grounds urged against the discharge were insufficient and he saw no reason why the discharge should not be granted. At the same time, if any of the creditors should desire to be heard in opposition to the discharge and would give them an opportunity to object. This order, he said, he would make, not because he saw any prohability of benefit resulting to the creditors from specifying objections to the discharge, but because they should have an opportunity to decide for themselves whether to raise the questions formally.

RAILROAD OFFICIALS IN TROUBLE SAN FRANCISCO, June 9, 1876.

Warrants were issued to-day for the arrest of Leland tanford and E. H. Miller, President and Secretary of Stanford and K. H. Miller, President and Secretary of the Central Pacific Railroad, on complaint of J. R. Robinson, a stockholder of the company, for refusing to exhibit certain accounts of the company. The lacts in the case are that in an examination of the books of the company now going oft, in connection with suits brought by Robinson and other stockholders, the Secretary was asked to produce a certain report made by Stanford to the directors of sundry expenditures. The Secretary produced the paper, but refused to explain the contents, and being asked if it did not contain statements of amounts of money paid to influence State and Congressional legislation declined to answer. Warrants were therefore issued to compel production of all the papers under the State code governing corporations. The examination disclosed great unwillingness on the part of the Secretary of the company to testify on material points. AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORR'S GARDEN. M. Offenbach wielded his electric baton yesterday evening at this charming resort for the last time. His appearance was greated with heartfelt approbation, and the insidious and suggestive composer infused, if possible, more vim, dash and abandon into his rackless, jolly and invigorating morceaux than on any previous occasion since he first made his bow—amid the delightful surroundings of the garden. Whatever may have been his success as an attraction he at least su in satisfying public curiosity. He conducted his own works as nobody else could have done, and he descends from public view for the present with the conscious from public view for the present with the consciousness, and justly, of having realized the general anticipations of his personal merits. The ovation tendered him last dight was decidedly emphatic, and he had rosson to feel proud of the demonstration. And in this connection it may be monitoned that Mr. Grau, the enterprising young impresario, came in for his share of praise. Through his instrumentality we are indebted for many steriing and substantial novelties. With his name we cannot fail to associate the great tragedienne listory, thing original and attractive; and it is far from exaggeration to say that no manager has labored more energetically on behalf of his host of American patrons. Mr. Grau, adding to his long list of worthy introductions in the way of art, inlends to present in September next Signor Rossi, concerning whose wonderful histrionic defineations there has been so much discussion. His venture is commendable, and it will be the fault of the artist it success should not crown his efforts. To-morrow night the popular conductor, P. S. Gilmore, will resume sway at the garden. No musical director has ever attained in this city such hearty recognition from all classes as this gentleman. Ho seems to be the bean ideal in his position of the people's desires, and now that the hot weather has set in we may look forward nightly to animated and delighted throngs at this refreshing and cheerial grove. Mr. Gilmore controls, perhaps, the best band in the country, and exercises such sound discrimination in the selection of his programmes that he always needs with the warmest approval, from the severe student of the great masters to the genal lever of something that soothes the savage breast. In fact it might be said that the season at the garden only commences tonigh. Mr. Gilmore's superit band will appear as of yore, and the silvertones of Levy's cornet will command slience and awaken tender emotions in many a longing heart. ness, and justly, of having realized the general antici

In the representation of "Pique" at this theatre is fight the original cast was subjected to three changes. The part of Matthew Standish, so finely played by Mr. Arthur Standish, Mr. Harkins' old part, being repre-sented by Mr. Rockwell, and Sol Smith Russell assumsonted by Mr. Rockwell, and Sol Smith Russell assuming the rôte of Ragmoney Jim, a character made famous by Hardenberg's excellent acting. As Matthew Standard Mr. Harkins agreeably surprised the audience. His rendition of the stern old Puritan was admirable, and this with the recollection of Mr. Fisher's acting still frosh in the memory. Mr. Sol Smith Russull was not as successful in his attempt to picture a New York rough. His dislect was that of slimost any other place in the world but New York. Besides, he apparently forgot hingself and changed it at times, His setting, though somewhat exaggerated, was fair. Mr. Rockwell, the new Captain Standish, played most acceptably.

SPELTERINI ON THE HIGH ROPE. Signorina Maria Spelterini gave a second performance on the high rope yesterday afternoon at Jones' Wood Colosseum before a very enthusiastic assomblage. The programme was the same as that at the last representation, with the addition of two new acts, entitled "The Prisoner in Chains" and "The sack." In the first mentioned she walks the rope with her hands and feet manacled with heavy chains, and her bands and feet manacled with heavy chains, and in the second she is first blindfolded, and then, after a sack has been thrown over her head, goes through the ordinary walk. There is something very graceful and finished in the style of her work, and nothing could be more completely artistic than "the chair" act, where she stands in a chair balanced on the rope. The spectators were delighted with the entertainment and amazed at the coolness and nerve of this young lady artist, who leaves the city next week to make arrangements for crossing the Falls of Niagara.

A DESPERATE BURGLAR.

THE THIEF LODGED IN A CELL AFTER A PRO-TRACTED PIGHT WITH AN OFFICER.

Testerday afternoon and evening two suspicious characters lounged about the corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets. At No. 356 Broome, corner of Elizabeth street, Mr. Patrick Lavelle resides. Mr. Laveile noticed the two men, and, suspecting that they were going to rob his house, determined to watch them. About nine o'clock, while sitting at his window, he heard a pane of glass broken on the same floor, and ran into the hall-Lavelle charged him with attempted burglary, and told him he would hand him over to the custody of an officer. The burgiar drow a revolver on Mr. Lavelle and threatened to shoot him if he either gave any the man would take his life, returned to his room, after which the thief left the house. He had hardly reached the street, however, when Mr. Lavelle's son was sent after him and told to have him arrested by the first officer. Young Lavell was on post in Elizabeth street. The boy informed the officer of the affair and pointed out the man to him on the opposite side of the street. The officer hailed the man, who proved to be Joseph Kerrigan, alias King, and demanded of him his revolver. Kerrigan, evidently surprised, said that he had none. Officer Hart commenced to search him, but could not flind a pistol. At this juncture Kerrigan put his hand in his breast and drew a self-cocking revolver, presented it at the officer and demanded his immediate release, saying if refused he would kill him. Officer Hart instantly struck the desperado a violent blow with his locust on the side of the head, felling him to the sidewalk. Kerrigan attill held the revolver pointed at the policeman until struck several times. He then dropped the pistol and Officer Hart took it and ordered Kerrigan to get up and come with him to the station house. As soon as Kurrigan regained his feet he commenced a tussle with the officer for the pistol, during which both were thrown to the ground and officer Hart was injured in the tall. While the strugglo was going no between the officer and Kerrigan ou the sidewalk a large crowd collected, but they would not ronder the officer any assistance. Among the crowd were James Kerrigan, the lather, and Thomas, the brother, of the burglar, who se zed the officer and held him until the thef reached the alleyway of No. 199 Elizabeth street. Jumping a tence in the rear he succeeded in reaching the yard of a house in Prince street. Roundsman Kenny, of the Fourteenth precinct, hearing of the excitement herried to the scene and arrived in time to release Hart from the Kerrigans. Officer Hart then started in pursuit of the fugitive and Roundsman Kenny took Thomas and James into custody. After jumping several sences Officer Hart traced the desperado into the house heart from the Kerrigans. Officer Hart then started in pursuit of the fugitive and Roundsman Kenny took Thomas and James into custody. After jumping several sences officer Hart traced the desperado into the house were found in his possession, besides a large dirk kinte. He was locked up on a charge the opposite side of the street. The officer halled the man, who proved to be Joseph Kerrigan, alias King,

A YOUNG GIRL DROWNED

Miss Carrie A. Allen, aged eighteen years, step-daughter of W. W. Shutt, of Brentwood, I. I., was daughter of w. w. Shut, of Breatwood, I., was crowned while bathing in the bay at Fire Island, di-rectly opposite the lighthouse, yesterday aftertoon, at four o'clock. Herself and sister, Ellie Shutt, aged eleven, were bathing together, while her father, mother and two small brothers stood watching them, and while William H. Pullis, of Bay Shore, was in the cabin while william H. Pullis, of Bay Shore, was in the cabin of a boat preparing to enter the water. The tide was nearly "t ebb, when they cried for help. Mr. Pullis plunged in, swam to thom, seized the younger girl and took her to the shore. Be then returned for the other, out just before reaching her was seized with cramp, and would have drowned but for the sid of a pole handed him by those on shore. The body of Miss Allen has not been recovered. But for the noble efforts of Mr. Pullis both would have found watery graves.

ART NOTES.

The exhibition of loaned pictures for the benefit of the National Academy of Design and Metropolitan Mu-seum of Art will be opened at those institutions on or about the 20th inst.

About the same date one of the most important col-lections of pictures ever imported for public sale to this city will be exhibited at the Leavitt Art Rooms.

NOT A CASE OF SUICIDE.

The post-mortem examination on the body of Thom: Dillon, who deed on Thursday morning, after a few hours' illuess, at his boarding house, No. 120 Wyckoff street, Brooklyn, revealed the fact that death was caused by acute congestion of the kidneys. The liquid found in a visi by the bedside, which was at first said to have been extract of conjum, was analyzed and proved to be harmless. An inquest was held before Coroner Sims, when a verdict in accordance with the

THE EXHIBITION.

Effect of Criticism on the Management.

PETITIONS FOR SUNDAY OPENING.

The Attendance of Visitors Steadily Increasing.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9, 1876. Another delicious Jone day attracted thousands to the Exhibition. I suppose the skies were as blue, the grass as green, the stars as bright a hundred years ago, when John Adams, residing in the quictest part of the aty (Walnut street, below Fourth), wrote those famous letters to his wife Abigail, or "Portia," as she signed or own epistles-a delicate way of flattering Mr. Adams, because it implied that he was a Brutus. Mr Adams wrote that the season was far advanced in Philadelphia in 177d, that, indeed, the crops were three weeks ahead of their average condition; and Abigail answered, in her grief, that they were three weeks behind in Massachusetts. This hundredth year is quite as charming as the first and reddening on heavy laden boughs, the peas are blossoming, and for all this week there have been cool winds tempering the warmth of early June. There abition than this, unless it be the months of Septemper and October. John Adams, were he here, would vouch for this. The high plateau on Fairmount Park on which the buildings are placed is the coolest poryou will find it the

Even old Philadelphians do not recognize the neigh-borhood of the Exhibition. That which was a rural district a year ago is now a city. The hotels and theatters and music halls and taverns which surround the Centennial buildings remind me of the sea shore, as one approaches it from an inland direction. There is no sea to be seen, only immenge frame buildings and flags, and yet beyond every sand dune you expect to behold with sudden vision "old ocean's gray and melancholy waste." A similar imown in trent of the Globe Hotel, as the Prince in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments' was transported in agine himself to be at Atlantic City or Cape May. This mormous conglomeration of hotels, saloons, exhibitions of fat women, giants, six-legged cows, twoneeded bables, suggests a watering place in its summer glory. And the idea is not altogether unfounded. There is an ocean at the Centennial-deep, wide, foamy-the Himitable ocean of lager beer.

The influence of the Exhibition upon journalism in Philadelphia is curious and various. Some of the papers have good reports and have gone at the work in a systematic way which is creditable to their enterprise. There are others which seem to consider the Exhibition the private property of the Philadelphians and that criticism of its management is sacrilege. They look upon any censure as inspired by jealousy of Philadelphia, and ruffle up their feathers, like an old hen with chickens when she imaginas the shadow of a be impossible to convince these well-meaning journals

stupendous blunder is the bossing Studay. The latest step in opposition to this absurd rule is the circulation of a petition by a committee consisting the circulation of a petition by a committee consisting The latest step in opposition to this absard rule is the circulation of a petition by a committee consisting or Colonel Forney. General Heary H. Bangham, and feeorge W. Biddle. Copies of this document have been scattered around the city yesterday, and very many signatures were obtained. On the 20th inst. the petitions will be sent to the secretary of the committee. I understand that Mr. Corliss says his immense ongine shall not run on Sunday, but it is not certain that Mr. Corliss has the right to do just as he chooses. This engine

stand that Mr. Corliss says his immense ongine shall not run on Sunday, but it is not certain that Mr. Corlies has the right to do just as he chooses. This engine is a part of the Exhibition, and there is a contract that it shall be used for the benefit of exhibitors and the public, and when it is decided that Machinery Hall shall be opened on Sunday Mr. Corlies will have to submit to the general rule, just as the humblest exhibitor from China or Peru.

THE ATTENDANCE TO-DAY.

Friday at the Centennial grounds is usually a busy day, and to-day was no exception to this rule. The departure of many of those living at distant points, but this was more than made up by the thousands of citizens who came in to fill the places thus left vacant. A majority of these visitors represented the wealth and culture of the city, and of course their presence added much to the attractiveness of the scene; but still more interesting was it to note the increased attendance of the great indide class, who most need the rustication and enjoyment new to be found in the great Exhibition, but which they cannot travel through Europe to gain. These are the people for whom the marvellous enterprise should have unestimable value, and it is gratifying to note, not only that they come by tens of thousands, in spite of nocessary loss of time and money, but that every possible provision has been made for their accommodation, comfort and entertainment. Rich and poor meet on a common level at the Centennial Exposition, say who carns his daily bread by the sweat of his brow may enjoy at the international city as many privilege and reap as many intellectual benefits as the millionniare. The attendance of children is also noticeable, and if there is any flaw in the now almost periected arrangements it is that which makes it impossible for those who should receive all the advantages of this mobile educational enterprise to pay the Exhibition more than one or two visits.

those who should receive all the advantages of this moble educational enterprise to pay the Exhibition more than one of two visits.

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

The admissions on Thursday numbered 44,080—of which 12,446 were complimentary and 31,634 cash admissions, making the receipts at the gates on that day \$15.817.

The Executive Committee of the Centennial Commission yesterday retued to allow the Schomachet Planofore Manufacturing Company to withdraw the "products of that company entered for competition and award and now in the hands of the judges." The following was also adopted:—"That the imputation of untairness on the part of the judges, contained in the communication of June 7 to the committee, being unsupported by specimentous or evidence, or even a proffer of evidence, cannot be entertained by this body, and are deemed grossly unjust."

Exhibitors of cotion, woollen and other textile labrics have been requested by the Centennial Executive Committee to attach to their exhibits, whether in cases or not, small samples of their goods, with printed instructions thereon, in order that they may be easily examined. Exhibitors are at liberty to place the prices upon the samples.

The Centennial authorities have decided that where a question arises as to whether the manufacturer.

A design has been adopted for badges to be worn by judges. The badge, which resembles a shield in shap, is made of gold inlaid with blue enamed, and bears the following:—"International Exhibition—Judge, 1876."

A foundation of a peculiar drop—so arranged as to form builts, according to the force of the wind—was started yesterday. It is located on Landowne drive, in front of the German Pavilion.

The Missouri and Arkansas State buildings will be opened to visitors on Monday.

The patent pavement in front of the Department of Public Confort was day up yesterday and relaid in a more substantial manner.

THE FRENCH WORKINGMEN.

Several weeks ago the workingmen of Paris determined to soud a representative delegation to the Cen-tennial Exhibition. Though the French government in the first place made public this scheme for the ad-vancement of French labor the workingmen have de-termined to pay their own expenses and come to this termined to pay their own expenses and come to this country under no government auspices. Another class of French workingmen accepted the patronage of their government, and the reception of both delegations is creating a very fively stir among their different partisans in this city. Every hight during this week meetings have been hold to make arrangements for the reception of the Parisian tradesmen. At one meeting a merchant who attended created no little excitement by aging that only those patronized by the government should be recognized. This view led to a division, and make there are two parties, each determined to give the delegation of its choice the warmest reception.